

Revealed

$$RR(x) = y = [y_1, \dots, y_n]$$

$$RR(x') = y' = [y'_1, \dots, y'_n]$$

$y_i \in \{0, 1\}$

$y'_i \in \{0, 1\}$

$$\text{Prob} \left(RR(x) = b \right) = \text{Prob} \left([y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n] = [b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n] \right)$$

$$= \prod_{i=1}^n P(y_i = b_i) \quad \begin{matrix} \text{Independence} \\ \text{of} \\ y_1, \dots, y_n \end{matrix}$$

$$= \left[\prod_{i=1}^n P(y_i = b_i) \right] P(y_n = b_n) \quad -①$$

eg. $[0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1 \ 1]$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Prob} (RR(x) = b) &= \prod_{i=1}^n P(y_i' = b_i) \\
 &= \left(\prod_{i=1}^{n-1} P(y_i' = b_i) \right) P(y_n' = b_n) \\
 &= \left(\prod_{i=1}^n P(y_i = b_i) \right) \underline{P(y_n' = b_n)} \quad - ②
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \checkmark \frac{P(y_n = b_n)}{\sqrt{P(y_n' = b_n)}} &= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{e^\epsilon / (1 + e^\epsilon)}{1 / (1 + e^\epsilon)} = e^\epsilon \quad b_n = x_n \quad \checkmark \\ \frac{1 / (1 + e^\epsilon)}{1 / (1 + e^\epsilon) / e^\epsilon / (1 + e^\epsilon)} = \underline{e^{-\epsilon}} \quad b_n \neq x_n \quad (\text{i.e., } b_n = 1 - x_n) \end{array} \right.
 \end{aligned}$$

In both cases,

$$\frac{P(y_n = b_n)}{P(y_n' = b_n)} \leq e^{\epsilon}$$

$\Rightarrow P(y_n = b_n) \leq e^{\epsilon} \cdot P(y_n' = b_n)$

—③

$$\frac{P_1(RR(x) = b)}{P_1(RR(x') = b)} = \frac{P(y_n = b_n)}{P(y_n' = b_n)} \leq e^{\epsilon}$$

↓ ↓

① & ② ③

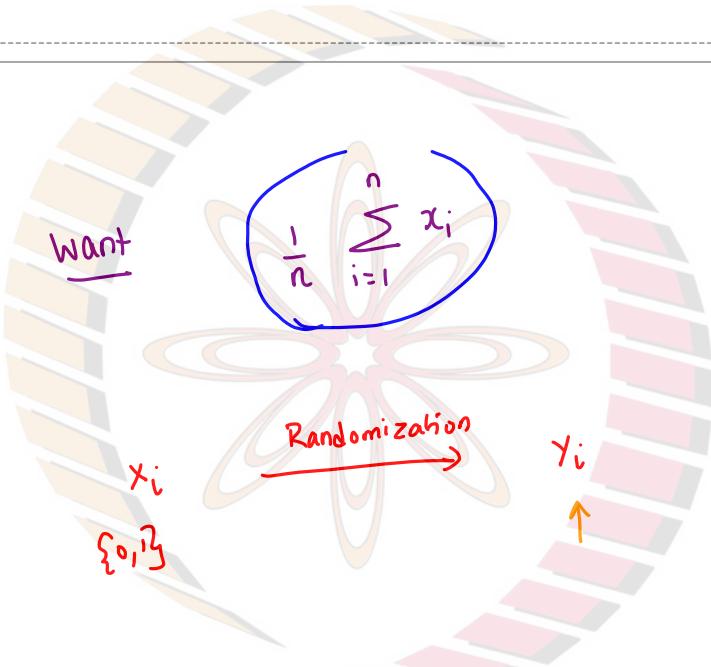
$$\Pr(\text{RR}(x) = b) \leq e^{\epsilon} \Pr(\text{RR}(x') = b)$$

observe

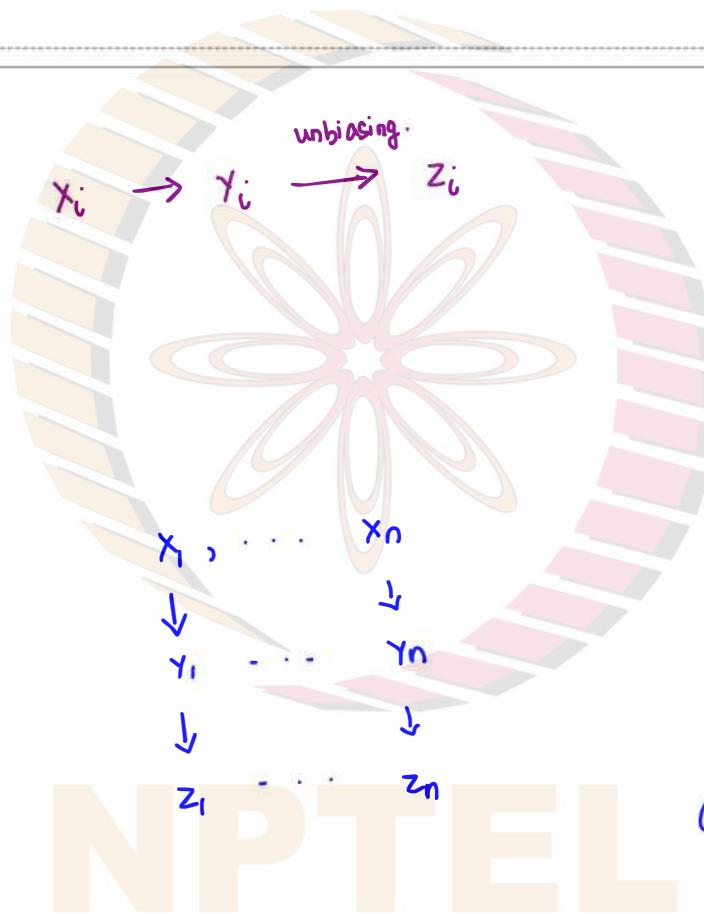
⇒ $\Pr(\text{RR}(x') = b) \cdot e^{-\epsilon} \leq \Pr(\text{RR}(x) = b) \leq e^{\epsilon} \Pr(\text{RR}(x') = b)$

UTILITY OF THE mechanism

NPTEL



$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbb{E}[y_i] &= \left(\frac{e^\epsilon}{1+e^\epsilon} \right) x_i + \left(\frac{1}{1+e^\epsilon} \right)^{(1-x_i)} \\
 &\xrightarrow{\frac{e^\epsilon x_i + 1 - x_i}{1+e^\epsilon}} = \boxed{x_i \left(\frac{e^\epsilon - 1}{e^\epsilon + 1} \right) + \frac{1}{1+e^\epsilon}}
 \end{aligned}$$



$$z_i = \left(y_i - \frac{1}{1+p^e} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{p^e + 1}{p^e - 1} \right)$$

$$\mathbb{E}[z_i] = x_i \quad [\text{Exercise}]$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$$

Guess for $\bar{z} = \bar{z} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n z_i$

$\mathbb{E}[\bar{z}] = ? = \bar{x}$

Utility :

$$\left| \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \hat{x}_i - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \hat{z}_i \right|$$

with high probability

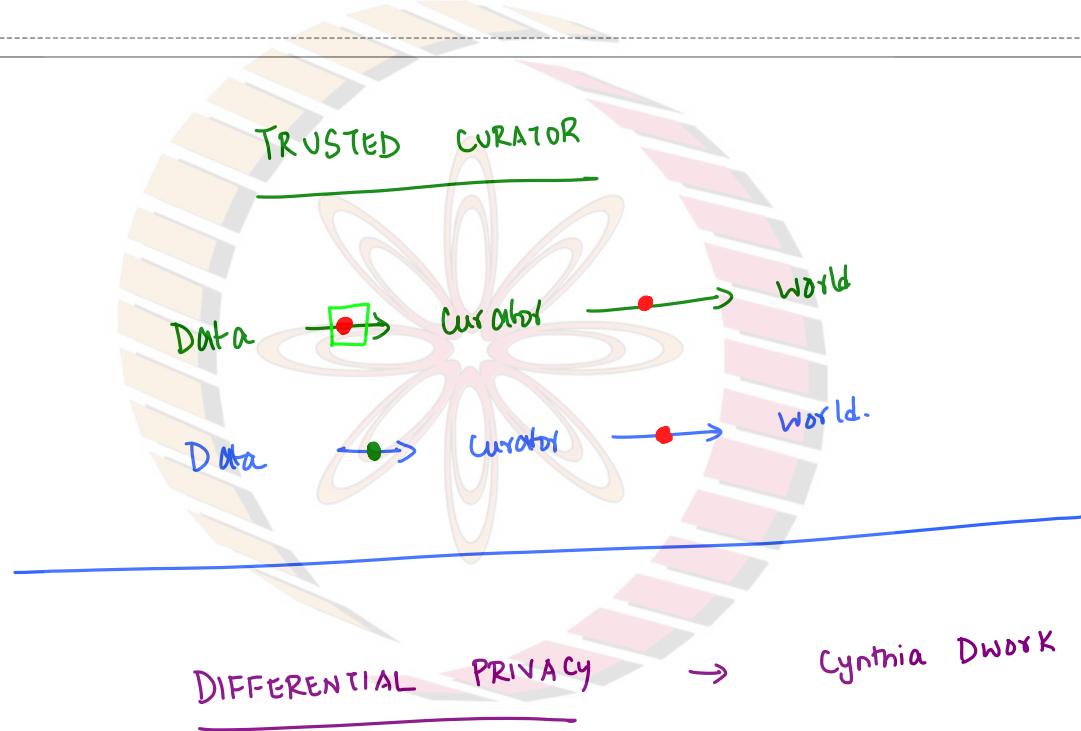
$$\leq O\left(\frac{1}{c\sqrt{n}}\right)$$

← UTILITY

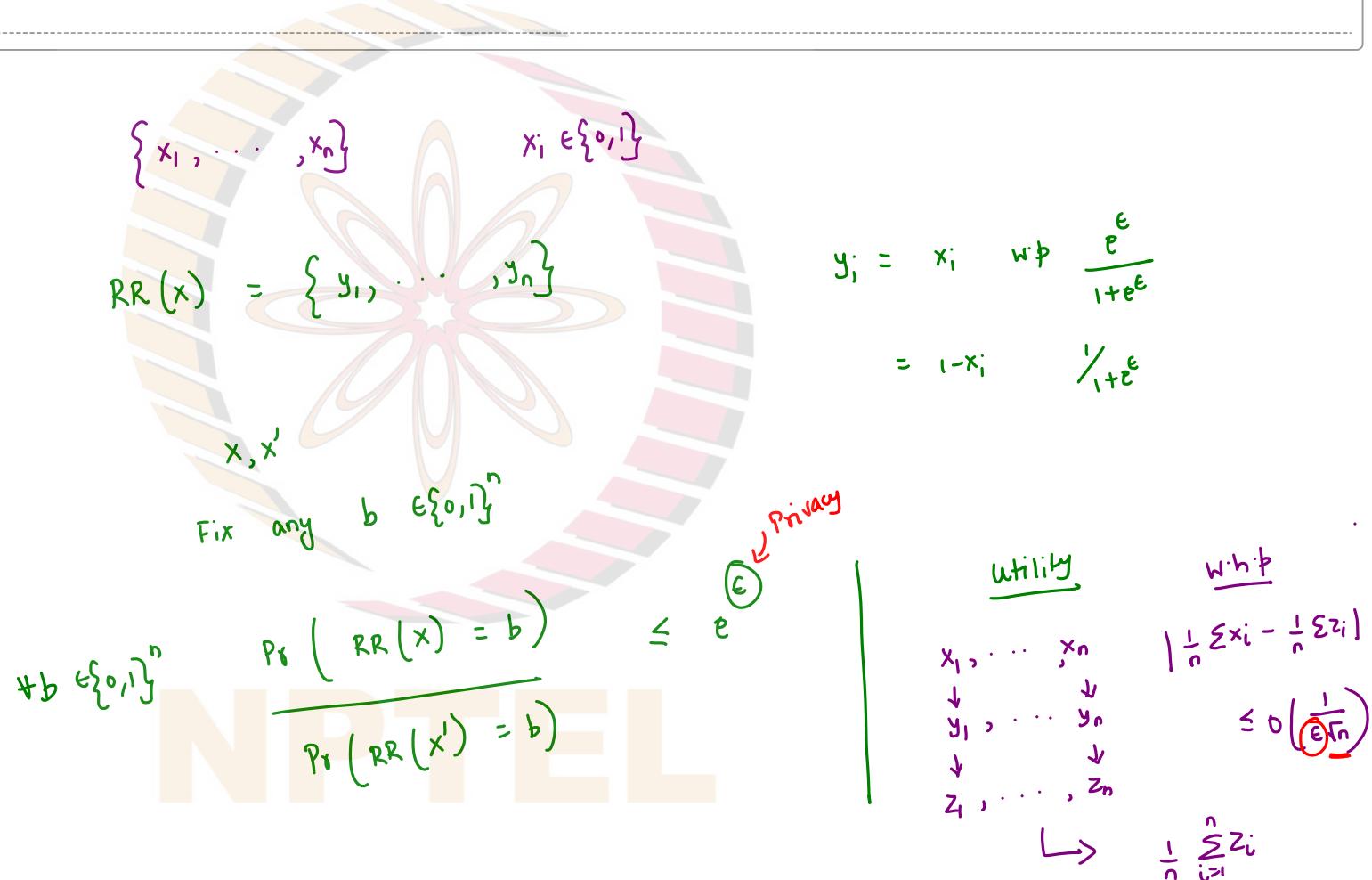
ϵ Controls Privacy - utility tradeoff

NPTEL

Note Title



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Trusted curator Model

Differential Privacy

[Cynthia Dwork]

Let

$$M: \mathcal{X}^n \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$$

$$\{\{0,1\}\}^n \rightarrow \{\{0,1\}\}^m$$

consider

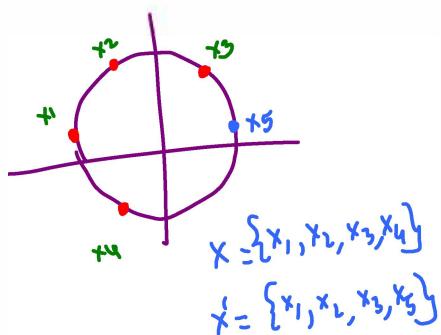
two

"neighboring" datasets x and $x' \in \mathcal{X}^n$

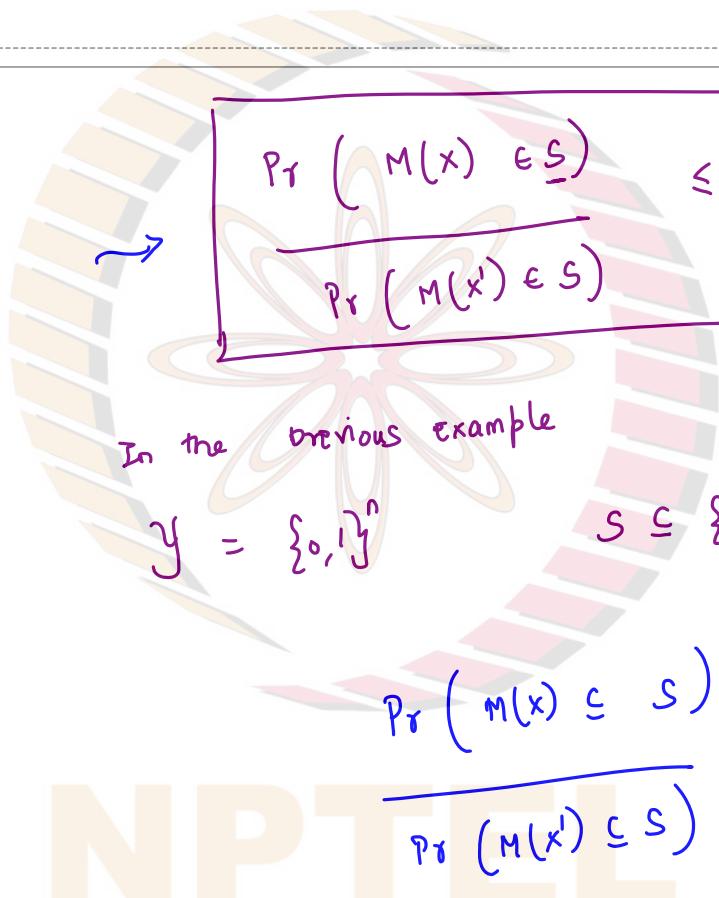
M is ϵ -differentially private.

if for all x, x' neighbouring.

and all $S \subseteq \mathcal{Y}$



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$$\Pr \left(M(x) \in S \right) \leq e^{-\epsilon}$$

$\Pr \left(M(x') \in S \right)$

In the previous example

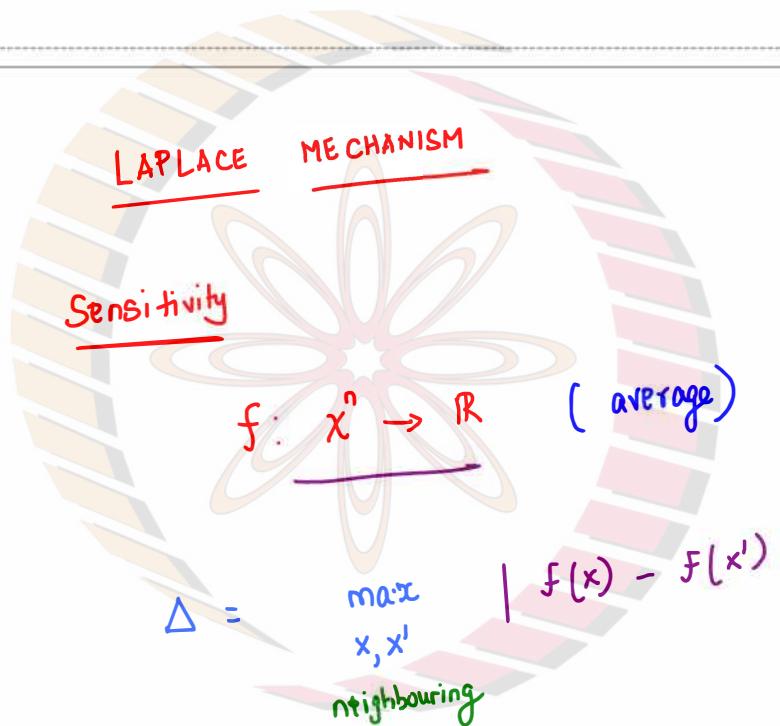
$$y = \{0, 1\}^n$$

$$S \subseteq \{0, 1\}^n$$

$$\Pr \left(M(x) \in S \right) \leq e^{-\epsilon}$$

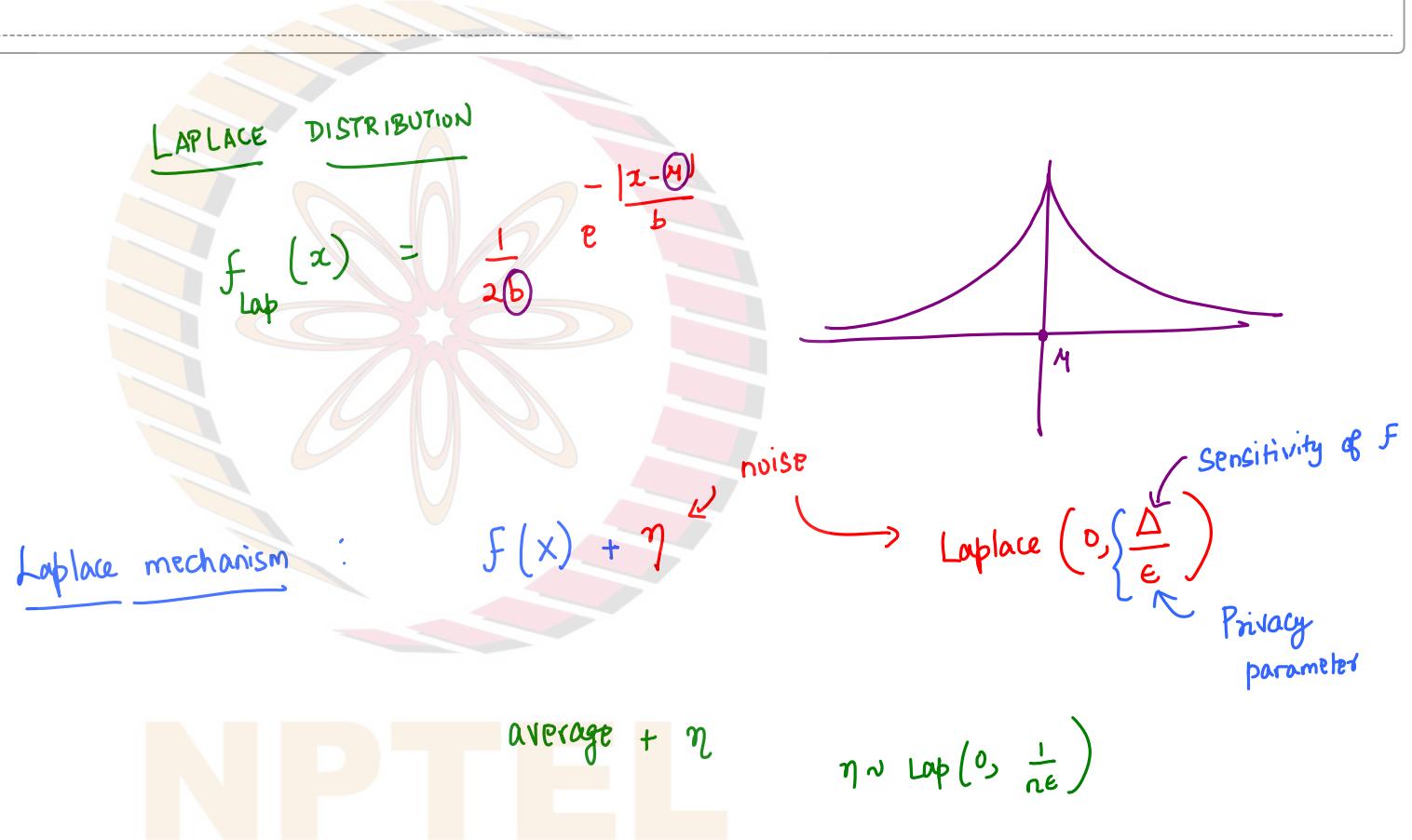
$$S = \{b_1, b_{25}, b_{100}\}$$

$$\Pr \left(M(x) \subseteq S \right) = \frac{\Pr \left(M(x) = b_1 \right) + \Pr \left(M(x) = b_{25} \right) + \Pr \left(M(x) = b_{100} \right)}{\Pr \left(M(x) = b_1 \right) + \dots}$$

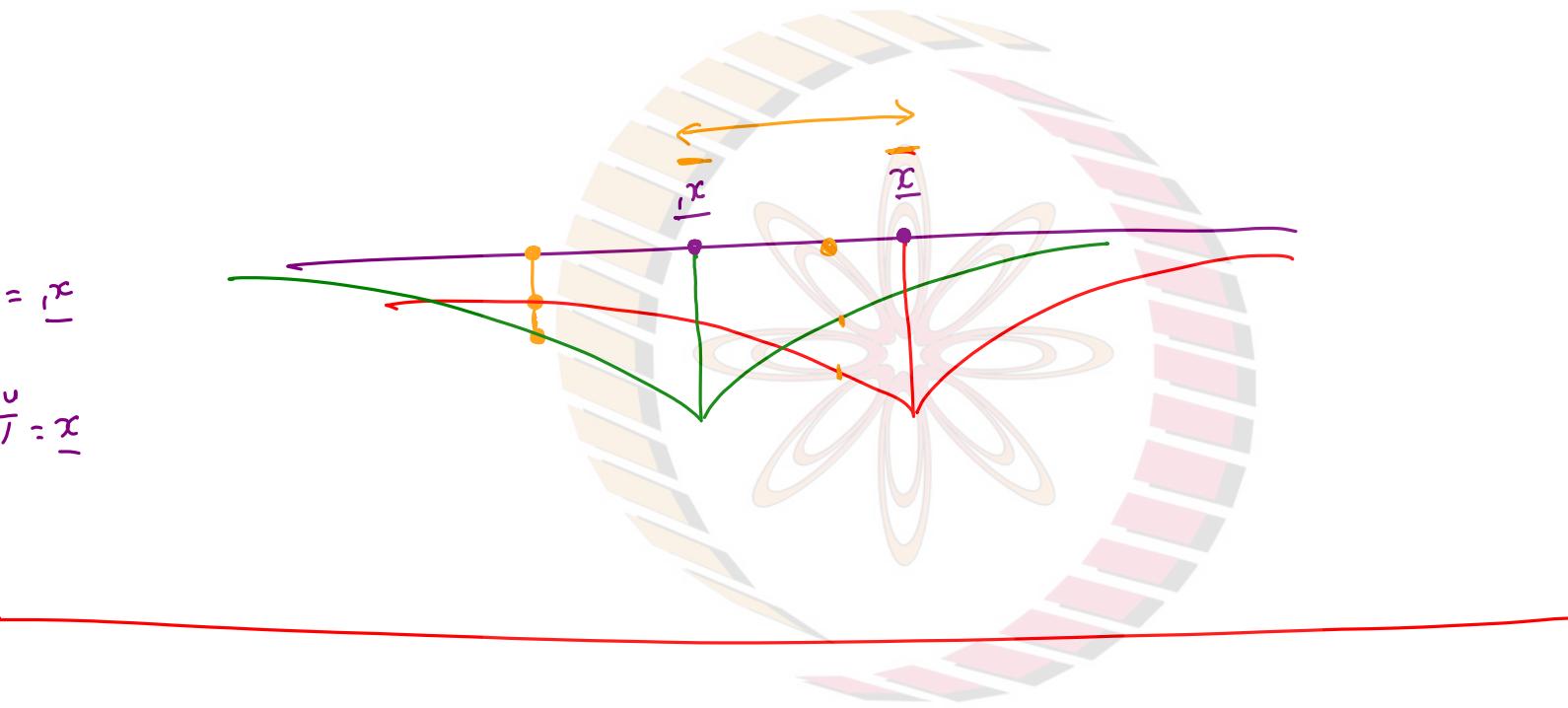


$$\begin{aligned}
 & | \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x'_i | \\
 & | \frac{1}{n} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} x_i + x_n \right) - \frac{1}{n} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} x'_i + x'_n \right) | \\
 & = \frac{1}{n} | x_n - x'_n | \\
 \Delta & = \frac{1}{n}
 \end{aligned}$$

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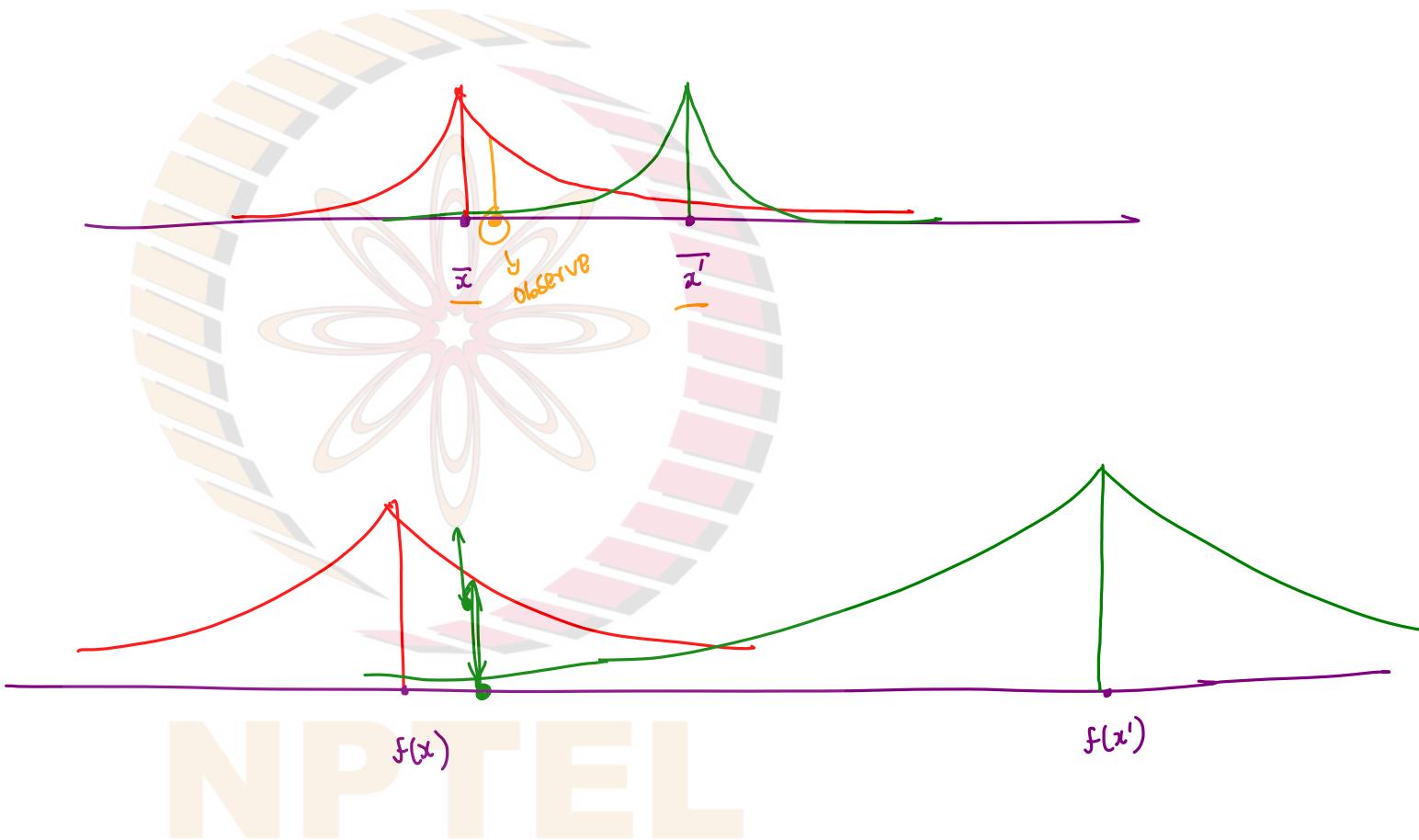


$$\vec{x} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{u_i}{\lambda_i} \vec{\xi}_i$$

$$\vec{x} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{u_i}{\lambda_i} \vec{\xi}_i$$

• Can argue that the Laplace mechanism is ϵ -DP

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Utility

Deviation from truth.

W.h.p

Truth

$\left| \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right|$

$\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i + \eta \right)$

actual released value $f(x) + \eta$

Deviation from truth.

$$\left| \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i + \eta \right) \right|$$

↑
Truth

actual
released
value
 $f(x) + \gamma$

$$0 \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon n} \right)$$

R.R

$$O\left(\frac{1}{\epsilon n}\right)$$

R.R